BRYANITE TREASON PROVED

THE FILIPING REBELLION EXPT

ALIVE BY DEMOCRATS.

Letters and Official Documents Showing the Encouragement Given to Aguinaldo by Bryan and Hills Friends—Democrate life of the Insurrection in the Philippines and Activation, the given in Filipino history with the same measure of calitation Rizal, Bryan and Activation, the given in Filipino history with the same measure of calitation Rizal, Bryan and Activation, the glories tribing to the same measure of calitation Rizal, Bryan and Activation, the given in Filipino history with the same measure of calitation Rizal, Bryan and Activation, the given in Filipino history with the same measure of calitation Rizal, Bryan and Activation, the given in Filipino history with the same measure of calitation Rizal, Bryan and history that the given be carried and glory state of the United States be defends our cause, we ought to look with the same state of the Democratic particle and the proposed of the United States of the States to show just what kind account of the Company of the Proposed that the agents of the Democratic particle and the proposed that the correspondence of many of these men and worthy of the admiration and the appliance of two friends was cartured by Gen. Wheeton at San Jacinia.

Long William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, has sent causes and worthy of the admiration and the appliance of the Cincinnati Single Tax Club of Cincinnati relative to the country men as a soldier-hero when the words above quoted were scattered broadout the control of the Cincinnation of this city and undoubtedly the control of the Cincinnation and the political effect in might have been control to the control of the Cincinnation of this country men and the profession of this insurrection, behind the fighters in the field and the piotters of massacre in the field and th

To keep alive the insurrection, to force the Filipinos to continue their unavailing struggle, the Bryanites have held out the hand of owship, not to the Filipino people, but to the hand of Mestizo adventurers and cutthreats who control the rebel army and terrorize through its broken remnants every village wherein there is not an American garrison. They have said to these men: "Keep up a fiction of fighting. Make the people stand by you until after the election. That will by you until after the election. That will coming elections to decide the policy of our country." help us to win and then we will turn the government of the islands over to you to run as you see fit for your own personal benefit with this incentive the rebels have kept under arms and done their best to aid the cause of the Democracy. The word has gone out into every corner of Luzon that if Bryan wins the Damocratic party will give them the liberty for which they are fighting. There can be no doubt of the truth of these assertions. Those who have been in the Philippines have seen it beyond question. They recognized that it was only the machinations of the Democratic agents which sustained the hopes of the trouble makers and none has put it more plainly or more strongly than the late Gen. R. W. Lawton, who in November of last year. shortly before his death, wrote this in a

I would to God that the truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well ternal, that how encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust shooting of government into the Filipinos or of hauling down cur day in the Philippines. If the so-called nuti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant Amertruth on fruit on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men inisinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipine bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know the proof would consist in the fact of the consent to killing defenceless prisoners and non-combants, women and children, in cold blood, and in robbery by officers and soldiers from non-combantants.

"If I were not an old man of more than 69 years I would willingly aid you in your just the proof would consist in the fact of the consent to killing defenceless prisoners and non-combants."

"If I were not an old man of more than 69 years I would willingly aid you in your just the fact of the consent to killing defenceless prisoners and non-combants."

If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations confirmed by captured priseners that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America. But Gen. Lawton did not knew as much about the anti-imperialist machinations as has since come to light. He gave these mere credit for honesty of conviction. He looked upon them as misguided persons who did not knew to truth, but who, had they the opportunity to learn it, would accept it and acknowledge the error of their ways. Had he known when he said that were he killed he might as well be shot by one of his own men that these anti-imperialists were deliberately plotting treason, and urging upon the Filipinos the seizure and trial for piracy of bigh American officers, he would have written the probabilities which well around the gents of the initias of Luzon, plotting with the agents of the initias in Hong Kong. Paris and hiding in the hills of Luzon, plotting with the agents of the initias in Hong Kong. Paris and London the death of American flagities men come before the people of the United States with an effrontery so brazen that they make the missake for missuided faunties. The companies of the continuity, setting above the proved by their own letters written to Filipino robels and captured by American troops in rebel causes. Many of the documents which have thus failer into the hands of the Government have been made public from time to tune, and aken together they furnish indicated purposes regardless of the cost in blood and treasure to the nation. The crime is hid as bare as a burned prairie, and those net whole have thus failer into the hards to their country setting above the sealer and captured by American troops in rebel causes. Many of the documents which have thus failer into the hards to the country setting above the sealer and the proposed of the treason is not honored by allowed the proposed of the cost in blood and treasure to the nation. The crime is hild as ods and captured by American troops cannos. Many of the documents which is fallen into the hands of the Governive been made public from time to draken together they furnish indisproof of a conspiracy of men in the tite party to fement the rebellion for purposes regardless of the cost in direction. The crime is bare as a burned prairie, and those is set their alley ance to their country terrializatione to any political party to it that treason is not honored by

correspondence Bryan has been to put his own name to paper. He agents do that while he from the keep hatitudes about liberty. But us to reap the benefit from the treasures of the traitors were to be fully his public utterances he has enthers to go even further than he views are as well known in the as they are in the United States, lough an American by birth, he is illustrious son of the Philippines, ments captured were mostly found inston among Aguinaldo's private key show that the conspiracy has more than a year, that an order has been going on all this time instering care of Democratic agents rebillion alive. As far back as he effect of the work done was also be effect of the work done was also be effect of the work done was also be affected by the work of the was shrewd to explain what his methods were mark and fed to Paris, saw very twas going on. Doubtless he was keen and fled to Paris, saw very the paris, under date of June 23, 1899, riends G. Apacible and I. Santos at the goldwing and the captain what his methods were mark the little prolonged until In part the letter is as follows: into serious consideration the dolitical tactics of our Government of following:

following:
prolong the war as much as posthe fall of Sancho from the Presiing clearly to the nations the ininability of the Government of
alle our heroic people who fight-

Under every circumstance the eventual of any Power must be exause it would lead only to fatal

coment the actions of the Demo-yin the United States, which advo-independence. I am doing this in seems fitting to me.

I do not think the time has come diplomatic notes to the Chancellor, was done at the present time, and in the United States, it would un-cause a unification of national feel-Democratic and Republican par-unite and our triumph would then

Foment the actions of the Demo-

certain questions:

"First—Will you kindly state the per cent. of
those who wish annexation to the United States,

"Second-Will the natives take constant interest in political affairs under self-govern-

Third—Are they upon recognition ready to p their arms and enter upon an enterpris-industrial life?

country. This is the sort of stuff which convinced the Filipinos that they had a chance to win they could only keep up a show of fighting. And as time passed they received more encouragement, for as the election grew nearer the activity of the Bryan agents became more pronounced. The very limit of impudent treason sprung from the pen of Montague R. Leverson, a resident of Fort Hamilton. Frooklyn. Even the Filipinos must have balked a little at the utter lack of honer and patriotism as avowed in a communication from him which was found among Aguinaldo's papers. This letter is as follows:

follows:

"New York, July 17, 1899.]

"Senor G. Apacible:

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Our friend Albert
S. Parson of Lexington gave me your name
as one to whom I should write as a representaas one to whom I should write as a representa-tive Filipino.
"I am a member of the Anti-imperialist League of Boston, of which George's. Boutwell is Presi-

"I am a member of the Anti-imperialist League
of Boston, of which George 8. Boutwell is President and Erving Winslow is Secretary. I
have published many articles and letters denouncing the piratical war carried on by President McKinley against your people. He and
Gen. Ois and all his troops are pirates upon
the territory of the natives. Our Presidents
are not in the position of Kings. Our Presidents
dents are not in the least contorized to make in the least sutherfized to make e consent of Congress, as McKin-ind all persons compromised in the

"Do not forget to speak of the American squad-ron which blockaded your coasts, bombarding them without warning to the non-combatants and peaceful towns, where war would never have been thought of, but where now the greater and peacetill towns, where war wand have have been thought of, but where now the greater part of the inhabitants, who formerly were friends of the United States, have taken arms to average the deaths of their wives and sons. Also speak of the refusal of the United States and Great Britain to renounce the use of explosive bullets, which was decided upon in the conference of the Commissioners at The Hague, and which the United States are now using, although their use was denounced as barbarous by the other Commissioners at The Hague.

"Ask the people of the United States if they think that they are Christians, and ask them how they can reconcile their pretended religion with their present conduct toward McKinley and his war.

"This horrible war is a nightmare for me. It may be folly for me to permit myself to be affected by it, but its horror, the eternal infamy of it for my country, whose people are preparing a state of slavery for another, prevents me from sleeping.

"Lean say nothing more but that it would be

of it for my country, whose people are preparing a state of slavery for another, prevents me from sleeping.

"I can say nothing more but that it would be well to let the people know that steps are being taken to introduce militarism into the United States, some examples of which can be shown from the conduct of Gen. Merriam in Idaho. Very sincerely. MONTAGUE R. LEYERSON."

Leverson had the effrontery to admit the authenticity of the letter and be proud of It. He is a great Democrat. He is a friend of Carl Schurz and Edward Atkinson. At present he is secretary of the Bryan and Stevenson Single Tax Campaign Committee. When he was asked by a Sun reporter if he had written the letter he proudly said that he had and that if he were young he would gladly join their ranks and fight without any compensation, provided the American people refused to rise up and act next November. The Filipinos, he declared, had been much encouraged by his letters to them. He had written many letters previous to this one and had received many.

The evidence that the Filipinos rely solely on Bryan for success, and it is not surprising in view of the representations made to them by his agents, is perfectly patent. The article from La Independencia of Oct. 28, 1899, a paragraph from which has already been quoted, shows the methods employed by Aguinaldo to dupe his followers. The full text of the article is given below:

"THE MEETING OF TO-MORBOW.

"THE MEETING OF TO-MORROW "AGUINALDO AND BRYAN. THEAT PREPARATIONS.

"A message of gratitude to the illustrious Democrats of the United States, the true rep-resentatives of the institutions founded on the liberty claimed by the great men of the

"In the war which we waged with the old In the war which we waged with the old sovereignty, Rizal was the divine inspiration, Aguinaldo was the arm which put it in execu-tion. In the present conflict Bryan replaces the great martyr. What sublime lessons for our enemies themselves they find among their own brothers, who combat the injustice they strive to commit upon a feeble people! Be-hold what lofty justice—If, indeed, there can be gradations in justice—trepeates our cause.

strive to commit upon a feeble people: Behold what lofty justice—If, indeed, there can be gradations in justice—permentes our cause, when it finds champlons not only among foreigners but even among the very sons of the great Republic.

"There ought, then, to figure in Filipino history with the same measure of exaltation Rizal, Bryan and Agulnaldo, the glorious trinity of our political redemption; and upon the foreigner, because although he carries Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins, nevertheless defends our cause, we ought to look with the same veneration as upon our greatest martyrs and heroes. Bryan by blood is an American: by his ideas, an illustrious son of the Philippines.

"Bryan is the clasp that links and unifes the aspirations of two friendly peoples, laboring for the same causes and worthy of the admiration and applause of the world. The American people are not hostile to the Filipino people. The people have been all the time the victims of the concupiscence of the powerful. As the President of the Republic has said, it is not a war of one people magainst another, but of a

of the concupisence of the powerful. As the President of the Republic has said, it is not a war of one people against another, but of a party against a nation, which, if weak in ferces, is gigantic in heroic spirits and sublime sacrifices. A thousand times there have been manifestitations of that spirit which joins the Filipino people to the American in clubs and juntas and associations and meetings.

"Therefore it is a debt of gratitude, and due to triendship, the manifestation that the people will make to-morrow in honor of Bryan and the party which be directs, representatives of the true sons of the Union. God grant that at a time not distant we may see the aspirations of the two friendly peoples fulfilled.

"Meanwhile the Committee of Organization will accept our felicitations upon the conception of so happy an idea that interprets so tal hfully the desires of the Filipine people, among whose deeds of nobleness will figure the grateful acknowledgment of all these who, westerday and ow, have been interested in the fustice of their cause."

That was mor than a year ago. Last December, when the rebel forces were scattered and Aguinaldo was on the run, hunted from place to place by American troops, there was circulated throughout Luzon a document containing a summary of statements of what some of the Bryanite papers and Bryanite leaders were saying in favor of the Filipino cause. This is proved by a letter from Magdelena, Lazuna, published under date of Pec. 25, 1896, in the Litua Columna Voluntes, a rebel newspaner. After commenting sorrowfully-on Aguinaldo's flight it mentions various reasons for cheering up, among which is the scattering of the circular sent from the United States.

tering of the circular sent from the United States.

Aguinaldo is still harping on his hope in Brian. Only three dats ago the mail from Manila brought this latest proclamation in which he declares that Bryan, his fellow Fillipino hero, will save him. He says:

The elements are at present struggling in the United States, those who desire the reelection of McKinley and the great Democratic party which upholds the candidacy of Bryan. Let us calmir await the result which in all events must be favorable to us, for if the former should triumph, the events in China would come to our relef, " * and if McKinley is defeated. Bryan will give us independence." And so they stand together, They both prate of liberty. Bryan persists in his pathetic pleading for this poor downtredden Aguinaldo now that he knows beyond question that months before the rebellion started Aguinaldo and his confederates were plotting against the Americans. He knows that even before the Filipino leader was landed in Manila he had begin his machinations and that later he was pluming a missiere of every American in Manila before a single shot had been freed by an American solder against a native of the islands. All this has been proved by the centured correspondence. It has been printed hypodessis in

Its Fish and Game and the Guardian Rangers

of the Place. From Forest and Stream.

The Pisgah forest has cost Vanderbilt something like a quarter of a million of dollars, or about \$2.50 per acre. He has bought it and now his rangers are the only denizens. There are five of them, all picked men of the dead shots. One of them comes to meet the pilgrims ad looks at their permit, which is ester, whose name is Kearns, is a type of the rangers, good-humored, tall and strong, well mounted, with repeating rifle slung at his back, saddle bags and poncho. To him these mountain wilds are like an open book, and upon him and his associates a great and incessant responsibility devolves. They must keep open the roads and the trails, see that the boundary fence, 300 miles in length, is all right; keep out poachers, look after the game and the trout, and always be on the alert for timber stealers. The poachers would come from near and far to catch the trout, or rather to kill them by exploding dynamite cartridges in the deep pools where the big fellows lurk; or to kill the deer, the grouse (or pheasant, as they are known popularly), or the wild turkeys. At an incredible distance the trained ear of the ranger will hear the explosion of dynamite, and he tracks the offender uncringly, even into other counties, and once into Tenmounted, with repeating rifle slung at his

even into other counties, and once into Tennessee.

There are 265 miles of trail in this forest, the trails leading alongside each trout stream. There are 70 miles of road passable for wagon. Trail and road are always kept in readiness against Mr. Vanderbilit's coming. He is, as the rangers say, "liable to come any time." There are miles of shooting paths, the latter 15 feet in width and cut out right and left from the roads. When deer are driven they must cross these paths, and by means of the latter alone can the hunter-see them in time to get a shot.

The absence of noises other than those made by the streams is one of the most noticed things. Rarely is the note of a bird heard and seldomer still is any feathered thing seen. So perfect and so dense is the cover that a deer can lie unseen only a few feet away. Numerous as the turkeys are, only one was flushed, and only a very few pheasants were seen. The sharp footmarks of the deer are constantly visible in the trails, and alongside the streams are the footprints of the wildcat. High overhead the golden earle is seen soaring, and Ranger Kearns shows a mounted specimen which he killed with a revolver as it sat in a tree top eighty vards away.

Though Mr. Vanderbilt is not a sportsman, but a student, yet, as stated, all things are kept ready for him. His pleasure is the pleasure of others. On his last visit he only caught one trout, nor did he fire a gun. His wife was with him. She is a good horsewoman, and rode a pony up and down the steepest trails. Under protection native trout are rapidly re-stocking the streams without artificial propagation. In some of the streams rainbow trout from California have been placed, but these are not so satisfactory a fish. They rapidly lose their rich colors and have to be quickly eaten to be palatable, while the trout of the locality, properly dressed, keep well. In the old days, before there was protection, there were caught in two days in this very forest 1,850 trout, and most of this needless slaughter.

At Biltmore Mr. V

Potters Plumbers, gas and steam fitters Paper makers Printers

Trunk makers
The layers...
Rallroad laborers...
Texille workers...
Tobacco workers...

This was the record of less than three year.
Republican rule, following four years of Denoratic control. Senator Nathan B. Scott
West Virginia said yesterday:
"With these facts in his mind, how can a
intelligent man yote to instal an Administ
tion which base its claim to never on

tion which bases its claim to power on the threat that it will undo all that its predecessor has done?"

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Observations on the Value of Patronage in

There were \$30,000 registered voters in New

York county in the Presidential election of

1896, the largest registration before or since.

At the primary election of the two political

parties in New York county on Aug. 28 last

66,000 votes were cast, exactly one in five of

the total number eligible to participate in a

primary contest. In other words, out of every

five qualified voters four took no part in the

primaries and one did, the political division of

the actual participants being Republican. 22,000

and Democratic, 44,000. The number of votes

cast at the Republican primaries would no

doubt have been larger but for the fact that

in thirty of the thirty-five Assembly districts

there were no contests, and no special reasons,

therefore, for a large attendance of Repub-

lican electors at the polls. On the Tammany

side there were contests in four districts, two

of them very animated, and as a result of these

account in he Ninth district, and that the Shee-han men will keep on fighting until the Goodwin men are; in political phrase, called off or until they quit.

BUFFALO CANDIDATES. Many of Them at State Conventions, but Few of Them Nominated.

Buffalo has on one occasion only furnished a

Governor, and the candidate so elected did not

serve out his term. At the same time Buffalo has almost uniformly had some aspirant for

nomination at the head of one of the party tickets, such candidates in recent years being

Mr. Fargo was an early Mayor of Buffalo. elected as #War Democrat, and after four years

In office he aspired to a nomination for Gover-

elected as a War Democrat, and after four years in office he aspired to a nomination for Governor. He was defeated by a combination petween the New York and Brooklyn delegates. Mr. Dorsheimer was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket with Tilden in 1874. His father had been State Treasurer and he was slated for promotion when his chief, Mr. Tiden, was nominated for the Presidency at St. Louis. He was defeated in the convention by Horatio Seymour, who subsequently declined the nomination.

In the Republican State Convention of 1885, James D. Warren, a conspicuous Erie county Republican, was favored for the nomination for Governor by Republicans in the western vart of the State, but was defeated by Ira Davennort. In the Rerublican State Convention of 1891, Philip Becker, who had been Mayor of Buffelo, was a candidate for the nomination to the office of Governor at Rochester until the support of Kings was thrown to Senator Fassett, who was nominated. In 1894 and 1896, James A. Roberts, State Committoller, was a candidate for the Republican nomination.

In the Democratic convintion at Syracuse which nominated Augustus Van Wyck for Governor in 1898, Judge Robert C. Titus, who had been a candidate for Court of Appeals Judge on the Bryan State ticket two years before, was strongly supported by Buffalo delegates and those from the western counties of the State for Governor. On the determining bailot Judge Titus stood second on the list.

William F. Mackey, Senator from one of the Erie county districts, has been a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor all summer, and his friends expect for him a large measure of support in the western counties of the State, Erie included. What would seem to the Bran aparent discrimination for Governor all summer, and his friends expect for him a large measure of suppoport in the western counties of the State for him a large measure of suppoport in the western counties of the State Fereincluded.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

AKRON, Ohio, Sert. 10.—On a scaffold five by three feet on the top of a smokestack seventy feet high this afternion Policemen William Caldwell and Henry Oleson had a desperate fight with Curtis Jackson, a brice mason who had got drunk while at work. Other workmen seeing Jackson in imminent danger of 'alling called the officers. Jackson fought like a tiger, twice nearly succeeding in throwing Oleson to the ground before he was overpowered and bound hand and foot. There was but one way to get him to the ground. A rope was tied securely around him and he was lowered by a pulley, screaming and cursing the whole way

1868-William G. Fargo, Democrat. 1876-William Dorshelmer, Democrat. 1882-Grover Cleveland, Democrat. 1893-James D. Warren, Republican. 1891-Philip Becker Republican. 1894-James A. Roberts, Republican. 1896-James A. Roberts, Republican. 1898-Robert C. Titus, Democrat. 1900-William F. Mackey, Democrat.

as follows:

The result of the Tammany contest in the

Factional Contests.

North American Republic—that is the object of the meeting which will be held to-morrow to the capital of the nation.

"The meeting of to-morrow was organized in the palace of the President mon the initial vie of the sons of that great liberal association which dominates this century, and who have interpreted very well the feelings of the people and the desires of the Government. The programme of this great meeting will be a spollows; At 9 in the morning the meeting will be a spollows; At 9 in the morning the meeting will be a spollows; At 9 in the morning the meeting will be a spollows; and the public buildings and private dwellings will be decorated.

"All these preparations, that have been under way for several days, are certainly worthy of the illustrious chief of the anti-imperialist party. American by birth he has been educated in and practises the teachings of the greatest Presidents of the United States; and for this reason he cannot consent that the ambition for power should send to a futile and for this reason he cannot consent that the ambition for power should send to a futile and for this reason he cannot consent that the ambition for power should send to a futile and for this reason he cannot consent that the ambition for power should send to a futile and for this reason he has sympathized with the cause of President Aguinaldo, who recently was acclaimed as one of the heroes of the century, continuing in the path that had immortalized Washington, Monroe and Jefferson. The history of the Philippines ought to inscribe in its pages of gold the name of this great American, the kinght of justice, of that ideal justice for which Zola spoke in an address to French youth.

"In the war which we wazed with the old sovereignty, Rizal was the divine inspiration."

"In the war which we wazed with the old sovereignty, Rizal was the divine inspiration."

say that more than three millions of our fellowtoilers throughout the country are without employment and have been so since the time named. This lamentable industrial condition is attributed by many to various causes, and it seems to me that the accurate statement of them here is both requisite and appropriate, so that we may be better enabled to so frame our legislation that it may tend to a proper solution of the problem dependent upon the wage workers for solution. Never in the history of the world has so large a number of people vainly sought for an opportunity to earn a livelihood and contribute to the support of their fellows. In a society where such abnormal conditions prevail there must of necessity be something wrong at the basic foundation,'

In January, 1898, Mr. Gompers described the beginning of the changed condition of affairs, which was coincident with the success of the Republican party at the polls in 1896. Here is what he said in part:

"The terrible period for the wage earners of this country which bega in 1893 and which has left behind it such a record of horror, hunger and misery practically ended with the dawn of the year 1897. Wages had been steadily forced down from 1893 till toward the end of 1895, and it was variously estimated that between two million and two and a haif million wage earners were lion and two and a half million wage earners were unemployed. It is agreed by all that the wage earners are the principal consumers of American products, and it necessarily follows that a reduction in wages involves a diminution in the power of consumption, and consequently a proportionate decrease in production, and, naturally, also in the force of labor required for the production. A reduction of wages, therefore, results in an increase in the army of the unemployed, and any circumstances or combination of circumstances that will check reductions in wages, and hence the diminution of consumption by the masses, is a

check reductions in wages, and hence the diminution of consumption by the masses, is a humane act, based on the soundest laws of economics and of progress."

On Dec. 11, 1899, President Gompers described the continued prosperity of the workingmen at the Detroit Convention of the Federation. Among other things he said then:

"The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is a subject for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort no power is so potent as organized labor, if we but follow a right and practical course. It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been in-creased and in many instances the hours of labor either reduced or at least maintained. The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this convention, so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the past year are concerned, is of a most gratifying character. At last we are realizing some of the fruits of the years of unceasing sacrifice, devotion and uninterrupted work of our fellow-unionists.

Enrollment Jan. 1, 1900 , 1,004,000 State unions and distributed unions enrolled, Tharters issued in 1899

In other organizations the showing is as remarkable. The following table gives the number of charters issued by the various crafts during the year ending April 1, 1990: Coopers...
Trunk makers.
Carriage and wa
makers.
Broom makers...
Musicians.

Windowglass flatte Textile workers.
Printers
Printing pressmen.
Telegraphers 52 Steam engineers
59 Coal-holsting en neers
50 Street rallway em ployees
20 Team drivers
51 Long Commercial agents | 1 Retail of rks | 6 Stage employees | 1 Barbers | 5 Hotel and restaurant employees

for continued and steady employment?" These answers are fair samples of all that were receive.

Max Morris, Secretary Retail Clerks' International Protective Association: "Yes., Our efforts are directed toward shortening the hours of labor, and aim to abolish Sunday labor.

William Launer, Secretary Glass Bottle Blowers: "Yes. The outlook for the future in the glass blowing trade is very bright."

John Kunzler, President Glass Workers: "We have no reason to believe that our members will not be steadily employed for another year at least."

E. J. Denney, Secretary Iron Moulders' National Union of America: "Within the last twelve months have secured an increase in wages and many concessions favorable to our members, all of whom have been generally employed."

Charles I. Conine, Secretary Leather Workers on Horse Goods: "Yes. Our organization is increasing in membership and all members working." working T. J. Duffy, Secretary Potters' National Union: "Yes, judging from present con-

W. J. Spencer, Secretary United Association
of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and
Steam Pitters' Helpers: "Yes. If we can
enforce our conditions concerning apprentices
we will have steady employment."
George Godsoe, Secretary Paper Makers'
International Union: "They are. Indications
point very favorably toward steady employment." ment."
James F. McHugh, Secretary Stone Cutters'
National Union: "Yes, for a few years."
Thomas O'Donnell, Secretary Cotton Mule
Spinners', National Union: "Yes, prospects

Thomas O'Donnell, Secretary Cotton Mule Spinners' National Union: "Yes, prospects are good for this year, as our manufactures are contracted for several months ahead."

H. B. Perham, Secretary Order of Railway Telegraphers: "As far as I know there are very few telegraphers out of employment. Prospects are favorable for continued and steady employment for the telegraphers."

Other orgal rations from which answers in the affirmative were received are: the barbers, cigarmakers, coopers, hoisting engineers, brewery workers, electrical workers, steam engineers (stationary), firemen (stationary), locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, iron, steel and tin workers; oil and gas well workers, longshoremen, machinists, mineworkers, steel and copper plate workers, printers of all languages, pattern makers, stove mounters, theatrical stage employees, seamen, tailors, trunk makers, railroad laborers, textile workers, waiters, cooks and bartenders, and woodworkers.

To make the showing more complete an effort

workers, waiters, cooks and partenders, and woodworkers. To make the showing more complete an effort was made to get the statistics of wage increases during 1897, 1898 and 1899. The compilers of the pamphlet were astonished at the result of their investigations. These figures were obtained from official labor sources:

1897. 1898. 1899.
Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. 10 20 Agents.... Bricklayers and stone 30 Engineers (coal-hotstDEAR BARGAINS IN PAWNTICKETS.

A Kind of Confidence Game of Which Net Yorkers Are Perennial Victims. The sale even at a large reduction on their coinage value of gold bricks in New York is practically unknown among residents. Such gold bricks are disposed of only to visitors from backwoods districts in other States. The trade, once lively, in lottery tickets alleged to have drawn first prizes ceased when lottery drawings were abolished, and the sale at a large reduction of genuine Cuban cigars smuggled into the United States by a needy cigarmaker in Key West has not withstood the en-

San Juan and Santiago. But there is one form of local confidence dealing which it appears to be impossible to overthrow, and which is peculiarly local to New York; New Yorkers are always the victims of it. It is the trade in pawntickets, the conditions of which method for raising the wind are very simple. An adventurous inquidual has pawned, or says he has pawned, an article of personal property, for which he has a ticket. He declares that he is willing to sell it for a small proportion of the difference between its value and the sum advanced upon it. A ring to the value perhaps of \$100 is ple-dged for \$25. The difference between the value of the ring and the loan and the interest upon it is apparently \$70. The holder of the ticket declares his willingness to sell it for \$35, sacrificing thereby \$35 of value, as he explains, sooner than forfeit the whole sum. The purchaser, convinced by the declarations of the man with the ticket, pays \$35, only to find that the marketable value of the ring is, at most, \$50, and for a fifty-dollar ring he has had to pay \$25 to the pawnbroker as principal, \$5 as in telest, and \$35 to the seller of the ticket, a total of \$10 more than the ring would cost if bought direct, while the man with the ticket has for a fifty-dollar ring received \$25 from the pawnbroker and \$35 from the purchaser of the ticket, a total of \$60.

Such is the method of those who deal dishonestly in pawn tickets, but there is another variation of the game, which is perhaps better conditions of which method for raising the wind

Such is the method of those who deal dishonestly in pawn tickets, but there is another variation of the game, which is perhaps better calculated to deceive the sophisticated purchaser. Two articles of personal property, one of them worth \$50 and the other worth \$10, are pawned for about half their value. The pawnbroker issues two tickets, one for \$5 on the fifty-dollar article and one for \$25 on the tendollar article. The holder of the tickets proceeds to sell for perhaps \$5 advance the ticket which shows a twenty-five dollar loan on an article presumably worth considerably more than that. With the \$5 he takes out the more valuable article and leaves to the purchaser of the ticket, who supposes that he has a bargain in the transaction, the tack of taking out the less valuable article on the larger ticket. The pawnbroker suffers nothing from the transaction. He gets back both principal and interest. The man with the ticket loses nothing, but the innocent purchaser is separated from several dollars of his cash holdings without any adequate return by a method which is well calculated to deceive any but an experienced person.

is well calculated to deceive any but an ex-perienced person.

The trade in pawn tickets is so general and so lively that it continues almost uninterrupt-edly, and such is the confidence in their own sagacity of some purchasers that even after having been deceived they find an attraction in dealings in stores oren for the sale of un-redeemed pledges, of which the number in New York has been increasing considerably of late.

FARMERS' FRUIT OFFERING.

By the Suggestion of Dr. Edward Everett Hale the Farmers of New England Are to Share Their Apples With the Poor of Beston.

of them very animated, and as a result of these contests a disproportionately large vote was called forth.

So soon as the corrected returns of the Tammany primaries made their appearance politicians in various parts of town began figuring upon the probable effect of the primaries on the Tammany Hail organization in respect to the fight of this year. In the Ninth district the contest between ex-Police Commissioner Sheehan and Councilman Goodwin was so close—a plurality for Goodwin of 98 votes in a total of 3,600—that the contest has been regarded as a virtual draw and certain to be renewed next year. There have been three primary contests in this district, in September, 1899, March, 1900, and August, 1900. In the first, the Sheehan faction won by a small majority of 29 in a vote of 2500. The next contest was decided in favor of the Goodwin party by about the same majority, and the recognition of Mr. Goodwin as leader, which this primary carried in Tammany Hall, secured to the Goodwin party an amount of patronage which it was freely predicted would deprive the Sheehan men of many of their followers by undermining their sources of political strength. The returns of the recent primary election show, politicians think, that the support of the central organization of Tammany in matters of patronage is not of much account in he Ninth district, and that the Shee-From the Boston Evening Transcript. New England apple trees have been heavily veighted down with fruit this season, and if they wished every farmer could find a ready market for every apple that has ripened into tempting beauty. The New England farmer has a big heart, however, and he does not forget

Straw Hats and Parasols Among the Varieties

Seen in the Streets. There are made for the protection of the horses' head from the rays of the sun in summer sunshades of various styles, these being among the regular articles of equipment to be found in the horse goods stores. Besides such shades big sponges are often used for this purpose, tied upon the top of the horse's head, and kept saturated with water. Occasionally there may be seen tied between the horse's ears to serve this protection purpose a big cabbage leaf, this being an old device.

Something decidedly unusual as a head protector was one seen this season, consisting of a woman's sun umbrella, spread over the head of the horse of a vender, who had doubtless picked the umbrella up from some lot of refuse stuff set out to be carried away. The umbrella stick was tied to the horse's bridle, running down the the umbrella up from some lot of refuse stuff set out to be carried away. The umbrella stick was tied to the horse's bridle, running down the side of the horse's head, with the handle end of the stick projecting below the horse's lips. The open umbrella, earried above the tips of the horse's neck, and of course equally far beyond the sides of the head, and, in front, well out over the horse's forchead. This was certainly an odd protection covering for a horse's head, but yet not so striking as another sort of odd covering that is more or less often seen, this being an old straw hat put to that use.

The straw hat thus used may be one of commonplace shape and old and battered, or it may be one both symmetrical and picturesque; such, for example, was one seen the other day in Broadway. This was a hat such as a farmer might wear at work in the fields, or like staw hats of a kind worn by bathers. It had a high, conical crown and a wide, drooping, sloping brim. Holes had been made through the hat, one on either side, just at the hase of the crown, for the horse's ears, which projected upward through them to the full length of the tall and comparatively slenderears, tapering up thus one on either side of the central cone of straw.

Carried off well on the head of a sturdy, vigorous cart horse, this striking head protector fixed many an eye.

Curiosity of Filipines Over the Work of a Pneamatic Gun Was Costly to Them. A Volunteer sergeant who returned from Manila a few days ago was asked by a friend

the Democratic nomination for Governor all summer, and his friends expect for him a large measure of support in the western counties of the State, Erie included. What would seem to be an apparent discrimination against the political rights of the city of Buffelo in the past history of New York is quite easily explained. For political purposes the State is divided into two parts, the metropolitan counties and the up-State or rural counties. Erie, which includes the large city of Buffelo, is not important enough to challenge the reponderance of New York and Brooklyn when a city men is to be nominated; and then one or other of the political parties determines uron the nomination of an up-State candidate with the assurance or probability of rural support, geographical considerations favor a selection from some central city rather than from Buffelo, which is in the extreme western part of the State. Usually, the two parties are very evenly divided in the city of Buffelo, but the country towns of Erie give, generally, a Republican maiority. Local pride is not very strong in Buffelo and the nomination of a candidate from that city to a place on the State ticket does not usually make much of a break in the partylines of his opponents or bring much new support to his own. whether he saw any of the work of pneumatic guns and aerial torpedoes while there and said: "I saw just one shot fired and the effect was "I saw just one shot fired and the effect was great. The long missile flew through the air and fell right in the enemy's trenches. We waited five or ten minutes for the explosion and then the air seemed to be filled with dirt and rocks and chunks of Fillipinos. We rushed to the trenches then and learned from one of the wounded prisoners that they all wondered what the strange thing was and thought that it carried some kind of a comforting message from Boston sympathizers, so they tried to open it with a hammer.

"With the aid of a curious enemy I think aerial torpedoes will be a great success.

"The long brass case contained twelve pounds of explosive gelatine.

POLITICS IN PORTO RICO.

THE ISLAND TO HAVE ITS BIG ELECTION DAY ON NOV. S.

Delegate to Congress Will Be Chosen and a Legislature Selected-Partisanship Running High Already-Three Persons Killed at a Political Row in Mayaguez-The Outlook SAN JUAN. Porto Rico, Sept. 3 .- Nov. 5

is election day in Porto Rico as well as in the

United States. At the present writing the

signs of the times indicate that it will be a red-

letter day. The campaign has not really begun,

no nominations have been made, few candidates

lightenment on Cuban affairs which followed have announced themselves, but political riots are already epidemic. As early as ten days ago three persons were killed and many wounded at a political disturbance in Mayaguez. At Juana Diaz last week one woman met her death while near a fight over the coming election, and several others were wounded more or less seriously. Other political rows which have resulted in many personal injuries of a serious character have occurred in Ponce and other towns of the island. At Carolina . political assassin attempted the life of the Alcalde, and the Alcalde lay at the point of death for several days, although he finally recovered. He received two severe gashes in the head and one in the neck from a machete which the assassin wielded in a pharmacy of the city. One reason, besides the excitable nature of the people, is assignable for the general disorder and lack of discipline of the police, which permits disturbances. The local police have strange ideas of duty. They know no other master than the political party which has created them and believe that they must defend their chieftains and declare war on their political chemies. Gov. Allen and his associates are planning to relieve the situation by extending the jurisdiction of the insular police, which body is controlled by the American authorities, At present the insular policemen, the only efficient force on the island for preserving order, are confined in their operations to the rural districts. In most cases their posts are out of the towns, at least an hour's distance from the centres of population. The mun cipal police of all of the cities are controlled by the political leaders of the district. For this reason the mode of procedure in the arrest and prosecution of criminals is varied according to the political complexion of the offender. In Mayaguez there was a glaring instance of this. If the murdered man is of one political faith, the

> The police reports show that practically all of the criminals of consequence are captured by the Insular Police and that rarely without their assistance is a perpetrator of a crime brought to the b r of justice.

accused is a martyr, if of another, he is

As an example of the slack manner of proceeding with criminals who are implicated in political disturbances the procedure of the Mayague authorities is interesting. Both parties, Federal and Republican, h. ve districts in which they are in control. The Republicans control the Municipal Court and the Federals the District Court. Each claimed jurisdiction against the rioters. The three men killed were Federals and some of those wounde i were Republicans. Here occurred possibly the most remarkable judicial political controversy that could be conceived by the American mind.

market for every apple that has ritemed into temptine beauty. The New England farmer has a big heart, however, and he does not forget the more unfortunate in the city who have not apples because they have no money to boy, and so the Farmers' Fruit Offering has come to be one of the happiest of all the harvest festivation one of the happiest of all the harvest festivation.

Four years ago when apples were a delight in the land Dr. Edward Everett Hale made the surgestion that if the farmers would remember the poor of the city they would fully appreciate every apple given them. The idea met with instant favor and the farmers generously sent on apples by the carload, and the good work was helped on by the managers of the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Abany, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads, for they promised to trubped the Schott was for the Former Schott the court decide that the men were killed by those work was not come. Three weeks ago applications began to come and promises of firtil sale fultered in from the daily mails like autumn leaves. Mrs. Whitman apples were a when there is an overabundance of irruit the offering is sure to come. Three weeks ago applications began to come and promises of firtil sale fultered in from the daily mails like autumn leaves. Mrs. Whitman apples were a man with a cart. Then when word the city was greatly increased by the generous likewise a man with a cart. Then when word road the fruits can be at one caref for and cistributed.

In order to carry on the work to the best artwantage a warehouse has to be secured; likewise a man with a cart. Then when word road the fruits and other organizations the poor receive cars. which entitle them to agift of the fruits and other organizations the poor receive cars. which entitle them to agift of the fruits and other organizations in poor proceed with the first season. 5,500 bushels were distributed on 5,316 orders, which represented over 5,0000 people, and so systematically was the work done that the provide an impart I Nine persons were arrested, but no charges had yet been filed against them. Without any evidence before them, and before any charges

ical Court. Instead of obeying they wired to
Mr. Russell that they would start for San Juan.
At orney-General Russell rendered an opinion
upon the question of jurisdiction after hearing
both sides and directed the Municipal Court to
proceed with the trial of the accused. The
prisoners as well as the community will now
have the benefit of a least a judicial decision,
whatever may be its character.
Since the fatal riot nearly
whatever may be its character.
Since the fatal riot nearly
whatever may be its character.
Since the fatal riot nearly
was still continues and the
feeling is intense. So excitable are the reopie
that when some one exploded a firecracker on
the plaza the other night a general stamped
followed. A scramble at the Casino on Sunday
night brought the dancing to an earlier close
than usual but for tunately no casualities are to
be reported. It is now well recognized that a
failure to provide an impart I central directing
authority of Americans, such as we have in
Gov. Allen and his Cablett, would have been a
serious error and would have resulted in great
dear the control of the control of the legister.
The elections will be close. On Nov. 5 the
people will elect a delegate to Congress and the
thirty-five members of the House of Lelegates,
the lower house of the Legislature, which will be
called to meet on Jan. 1. It is not so difficult to
count votes in advance in Porto Rioc ast its in
the United States, as most of the voters can be
accounted for and are enrolled upon the register of one or the other of the rollicula arties.
The Stor corres and that the fact of the prodiction that a Federal will be elected Degate to
Congress and that
the condition of the prodiction that a Federal will be elected by
Congress and that
the produce of the party, who visited
Washington as ye rong and was rather couly
received on account of his anti-American
policy, will be chosen as Speaker. If the Rerublican candidates for the nomination of
their party lave not one one of the party, who visited
Washington as ye

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